# [illegible]RLOTTE JOURNAL.

[illegible] THE PRICE OF LIBERTY; FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

[illegible] CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 21, 1841. [NUMBER 17.

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AGENTS.
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Chas. [illegible] Hill Grove, N. C. [illegible]

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| [illegible]UARY, 1841. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Friday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saturday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sunday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Monday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tuesday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wednesday, | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MOON'S PHASES. For January, 1841.

| | d. | h. | m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full | 7 | 8 | 51 | even'g. |
| Last | 14 | 7 | 1 | morn. |
| New | 22 | 11 | 32 | even'g. |
| First | 30 | 0 | 35 | morn. |

## PEECH OF T. L. CLINGMAN, Esq.

elivered in the Senate, on the 15th instant, in reply to the Hon. W. B. Shepard.*

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to discuss to-y, the bill now before us. The Senate e kind enough to hear me not long since, great length on that subject. My only pose in rising at this time, is to reply to e speech of the Senator from Perquimons d Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) and while doing, it will not be necessary for me to ke any allusion whatever to the merits of e measure under consideration. The urse of the Senator, (Mr. Shepard,) in re tion to this matter, has been a little remarkable. He is a member of the Commit e of Internal Improvement which reported e bill. The subject was discussed there d all the details explained. After the ll was reported and printed, it remained many days on our tables. It was not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the nator was sufficiently acquainted with the roposition to be able to debate it. Nevertheless, after it was taken up and discussed y its author, the gentleman moved to post one it for near a week. It was in vain hat other Senators who were prepared to xpress their views, begged him to allow em to do so at once; it was in vain that t [illegible] urged him no question should be taken, ut that it should be postponed from day to y until he was prepared to discuss it; he emed resolved to have the first speech gainst the bill, and the Senate yielded to is wishes. In the mean time, it was given ut and whispered abroad, that something traordinary was coming. One gentle an, when more than fifty miles from this ace, heard that the Senator would make e most interesting and wonderful speech at had been heard of in ten years, and that stounding disclosures would be made. If e effort yesterday did not come up to the ublic expectation, then let it be borne in ind that mankind are doomed to disappointment. If the explosion has been less eadful than was anticipated, it is to be membered that a mine when sprung, frequently proves less destructive than its pro ector intended. The gentleman took it pon himself to chastise the Whigs in general, and those from the West in particular; d if the pain inflicted thereby was less evere than he designed it should be, he ay perhaps consider it attributable to r insensibility, rather than to the want of rce in his blows.

The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, commenc d by saying that he should not discuss the erits of the bill, but that he should oppose in every form and shape in which it could e presented. He declared that he had al ays been an advocate of Internal Improvement, and that his opinions on that subject d undergone no change—that nevertheless he should oppose this measure, because e citizens of that part of the State [illegible] hich the road was to pass, had [illegible] adly to the East. He declared that the astern section of the State was treated like conquered province; he declaimed against gislative tyranny as the most oppressive of ll species; and said that until this was hanged, he should do nothing. These are rave charges, sir, and I shall endeavor to ake it appear that the facts on which he elies, are not only insufficient to establish hem, but that they do not afford the slightest evidence in support of his allegations.— He spoke much of the opening of the inlet t Nag's Head, and as I shall have occasion refer frequently to that matter, in order at my views on that point may not be understood, I will proceed to state hose which I have entertained for several years past. A large and wealthy section of the State labors under great inconvenience, and sustains annually heavy losses from the want of an outlet to the ocean near [illegible] Ocracoke. Such is the geography of the interest involved, that the removal of the evil, if it be practicable, would be a measure of sound policy and wise economy on the part of the State, and one of great benefit to a large number of its citizens. That the inlet can be opened in the manner proposed by the engineers, I do not entertain the slightest doubt; whether it will remain open, is a question of greater difficulty. So great, however, is the benefit to be derived from a successful termination of the enterprize, compared with the loss incurred by a failure, that even if the chances were less decidedly in favor of the permanent utility of the work than I now regard them, I, for one, should deem it right to make the attempt. If the Federal Government will not take the matter in hand, then the State must. This is the opinion of intelligent gentlemen in the West as far as I know it. For myself, however, I am prepared to act on the matter now. I trust, therefore, that the friends of the measure will bear this in mind. If I speak of this matter differently, hereafter, and with less respect, it will be only as a political hobby, such as it has been made in this debate.

The Senator [illegible], in a tone of complaint, of the [illegible] of the General Assembly [illegible], on this subject. The [illegible] from the Journal to be [illegible] when the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road bill was under consideration,

"Mr. Speed further moved to amend it by adding the following section, to wit:

*And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the State subscribe for three hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the Roanoke Inlet Company, which shall be paid under the rules and regulations prescribed for the payment of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road."

This was rejected, only seventeen voting for it. Of the seventeen Senators in its favor, nine resided in the Nag's Head district and were, together with their constituents, directly interested in the success of the enterprise. Of the remaining eight, all Whigs, too, one resided East of Raleigh and seven in the West. Yes, sir, though the East has a majority in this chamber, yet only one gentleman in all that region, after we except those to be directly benefitted, went for the measure. In the West, notwithstanding its remoteness and its want of information on the subject, seven voted for it. The comparison tells in our favor in the proportion of seven to one. Still we are denounced as illiberal and selfish. A motion is then made for a survey and the appropriation is carried by Western votes. The gentleman says that he was told that after a survey, the sum mentioned in the first resolution, would be voted. That survey has been made, and a report of the result has been printed and laid on our tables.— It is most favorable: the engineer having come to the conclusion, from a most extensive and careful examination, that the work is entirely practicable and may be executed at a cost of rather less than a million of dollars. What was the object of that survey, if it was not preparatory to an action in some mode? Whether it was intended that the State alone, the General Government, or the two in conjunction should undertake the enterprize, we did not know.— For myself, I was prepared to vote for the very proposition that failed at the last session. The gentleman, however, did not move in the matter, and when I asked him in committee, if he had no proposition to offer, I understood him to say that he should bring forward nothing. The last session was the first time at which a bill was presented for the action of the State. Notwithstanding the novelty of such an undertaking in our State, and the want of accurate information concerning it, it received the support of a number of intelligent gentlemen from our section. Now, when public opinion is more favourable, nothing is proposed. If no move is made, the Senator make take a full share of the blame to himself. Before asking any thing, he as[illegible] that we will refuse, and declaims [illegible] us for political effect.

But, Mr. Speaker, to enable the Senate to decide with what propriety he complains of the West, inasmuch as I have the Journal open before me, I will call your attention to a vote taken about the same time on another proposition. The bill proposed that the State should take one hundred shares in a turnpike between Rutherfordton and Asheville. It was a work which would have conferred great benefits on the Western part of the State, and since the road would have intersected the Buncombe turnpike, and is one much travelled, we all believed that the stock would have yielded a handsome income. It was rejected, however, and how many do you think, sir, supported it from the East? From Raleigh eastward, there was not a vote in its favor. The gentleman himself, notwithstanding his great liberality voted against it. Did we complain of this? Did we declare war against the East and resolve to oppose all measures for its benefit? No, sir; this is the sort of treatment which we are accustomed to receive; our propositions are most commonly voted down; a long course of such conduct on the part of the majority, has produced no ill feeling—no illiberality on our part. On the contrary, as I had occasion to show the other day, the western delegation, almost without division, went for and carried the appropriations for the rail roads, swamp lands, opening rivers and other improvements in the East. Such measures, as soon as they received a respectable support in the East, have been taken up and carried by the West. This, however, it seems, is not enough to give satisfaction. The gentleman requires us to perform every thing that is not impossible. His favorite [illegible] is voted down by the eastern members. Instead of assailing and denouncing the authors of his discomfiture, he vents his disappointment and [illegible] the West, with about as much justice as the bully acted, who, after provoking a quarrel and receiving a severe drubbing, as soon as he could get on his legs, out of revenge, went home and whipped his wife.

The Senator in the next place alluded to Governor Dudley. He declared in a strong tone of censure, that instead of looking over the whole State as it became a Chief Magistrate to do, with a just regard for all its interests, he had referred the matter of opening the Inlet entirely to the Federal Government. This amazed me, for I know that at the last session of the General Assembly, the Senator himself, had introduced, or any rate supported resolutions referring the matter over entirely to that Government. This complaint of his, therefore struck me as wholly gratuitous and unfounded. The like seems also to have occurred to the gentleman himself a moment afterwards, for he admitted that the Governor had acted right, and immediately changed his front, and attacked the Whig members of the Legislature. This, Mr. Speaker, brings me to the main argument of the gentleman. In fact, all else that he uttered seemed merely intended to prop what he appears to consider as his strong ground.— Briefly stated, it is this. The Whigs have at this session elected two Senators, and failed to select one from his portion of the State. This failure on our part, he says, proceeded from sectional hostility to that region from which he comes, and therefore, by way of retaliation, he will oppose every thing intended to benefit the West. Such is the position which has been taken, and it is to meet it chiefly, that I have risen to day. He tells us, that when he was in Congress six years since, he found both the Senators from this State opposed, or indifferent to the opening of Nagshead. Though he did not name them, yet he so described them that we could not mistake as to whom he meant. He sneered at one of them, Mr. Brown, as so ignorant, as to doubt whether that Government had the Constitutional power to erect a light house. Since I have nothing in common with Mr. Brown, I shall leave it to his Democratic friends on this floor, to put up for him such defence as it may be deemed expedient or practicable to make. He said that the other, Mr. Mangum, was so wrapt up in Mr. Calhoun's mystification, that "he had neither time nor sense" to attend to the interest of the State. Whether Mr. Mangum's indifference to Nagshead arose from his strong desire at that time to reduce the expenses of the General Government to the lowest point, and thereby bring down the Tariff, or whether he was governed by other reasons, I shall not pretend to enquire; nor shall I at this time undertake to defend his former course in relation to this or any other public measure.

If Mr. Speaker, I am not greatly deceived, the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, in the caucus of which he speaks, voted on the first ballot for Mr. Mangum. I ask if he did not do so? (Mr. Shepard said he did.) Then sir, it seems that in a meeting called to ascertain who was most acceptable to that majority, the gentleman with a full knowledge of all Mr. Mangum's past acts, of which he complains, voted for him in the first instance himself, and subsequently did so in the Senate. If we were wrong in this matter, then he was equally so, for he went with us at every step. Was he ignorant then of any thing which has since come to his knowledge? If so, he ought to have had the charity to suppose that we were ignorant of it too. What has Mr. Mangum done since his elevation to the Senate of the United States, to bring down on him the denunciation of the gentleman? Nothing, Sir, that I know of, unless it was his omission to reciprocate the favor by voting for the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank.

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says that we ought to have given Nagshead, an advocate on the floor of the Senate. Have we not done so? Both of the gentlemen elected have declared themselves favorable to the work, and have given a pledge to use their best exertions to have it effected. Is there any reason that they should reside in the district interested? I take it, sir, that the reason is rather the other way. If the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, had been elected, members of Congress from other States might have supposed that since he had a direct local interest in the matter, he over estimated its general utility. If, on the other hand, it is seen that individuals who will not themselves derive any sort of advantage from the work, advocate it with ability and zeal, then they will be more readily be brought to the conclusion that the enterprize is one worthy of the patronage of the General Government. The gentleman it totally mistaken, when he says, that Mr. Graham declared that he knew very little about the matter. On the contrary, I remember, and my recollection is supported by that of several gentlemen present, that Mr. Graham declared, at the very commencement of his remarks on the subject, that he was in a different situation with respect to Nagshead, from most persons in the West; that he had some years ago had occasion to examine into the propriety of opening the inlet, and that he was satisfied of its importance and practicability, had advocated it in the Legislature, and would endeavor to have it effected. But the gentleman says, he has no confidence in the declarations of Messrs. Graham and Mangum. That "he places no reliance on promises made on the eve of an election," and affirms, with great vehemence, that he will not believe that these gentlemen are in favor of the project, until a bill for that purpose has been passed and ratified, and he sees it published in the National Intelligencer. These, sir, are most extraordinary declarations on the part of the gentleman. Why did he not make them in caucus, where the persons assailed might have had an opportunity of defending themselves? What proof can he bring forward now to sustain them? If he should say that Mr. Mangum omitted, six years ago, to vote for the measure, that is not sufficient to support his present charges. And with respect to Mr. Graham, can he put his finger upon one act of his life to justify them against him? William A. Graham, sir, is a man of as much candor, truth and honor, as much firmness and consistency, as any I ever knew.— When, therefore, he wantonly, and without one particle of proof to support him, charges that gentleman with insincerity and hypocrisy, and says, that until a law is passed, he will not believe in the truth of his declarations, the Senator on this floor has taken an attitude which relieves me from all obligation to extend to him any extraordinary degree of forbearance. His course would be without a parallel on this occasion, were it not for that of the newspaper printed in his town, the remarks of whose editor, equally unjust, coarse, and impudent, appears to have pleased nobody but the gentleman himself.

The Senator, in the next place, Mr. Speaker, lauds Mr. Macon as the greatest and wisest man the State ever produced. Mr. Macon himself was of a different opinion, if I have been correctly informed, he having declared that a certain gentleman in Edgecomb county was the greatest man he ever saw. He says further, that Mr. Macon was only at one caucus, and declared that it was no place for an honest man. In this matter, too, unfortunately for his present purpose, the gentleman differs from Mr. Macon, he having been to more than *one* caucus. In fact, Sir, as far as I have known the gentleman's views and Mr. Macon's, they differed entirely. What can be his motives for thus praising him now?— Why, Mr. Macon, as I have understood, was not only opposed to Nagshead, but he was utterly hostile to all kinds of Internal Improvement, whether made by the General or State Governments. But the gentleman tells us that he has always been in favor of Internal Improvements. Are we to understand, therefore, that the scales are beginning to fall from the Honorable Senator's eyes, and that he is about to surrender up his former opinions? Again, Sir, Mr. Macon was opposed to the United States Bank, and thought it unconstitutional. The gentleman is not only favorable to such an Institution, but at the last session, he made a speech in favor of three United States Banks at once, a sort of uncouth, hideous three-headed monster. Mr. Macon supported the election and the principles of Mr. Van Buren. But the Senator opposed both, I *rather* think, though, to tell the truth, sir, he has been so near the line which divides the parties, that at my distance, without taking a fine sight, I could not tell which side he was on. He disclaims with great vehemence, against caucuses, and says that he will let his constituents know what sort of things they are. Does he *really* believe that his constituents are so ignorant as to need information on that point, or that they will be humbugged by that kind of declamation? There is one species of caucus to which the Whig party generally, and I think the people, also, are now opposed. I allude to meetings of the members of Congress to nominate Presidential candidates. We denounce these, because the members of Congress were elected to make laws and not Presidents; and because the choosing of Presidents belongs exclusively to the people. But whoever blamed members of Congress for having a meeting to determine who they would run for the Speaker's chair, or for any other office which they have a right to fill?— This is no more to be censured than a meeting of the people at home to determine who are to be county candidates, or for any other purpose, to the success of which, union is necessary. It is a practice which has prevailed which has prevailed with all parties in our Legislature, from time immemorial. It is the right of each party, and duty of the majority, when a political office is to be filled, to have a conference of its members, with a view of selecting the person most acceptable to be run. Had we taken a different course, we might have been divided by the running of several candidates, and after balloting perhaps for a week, our opponents would have made an election by uniting on the individual least acceptable to the Whig party generally.— Had such an event occurred, we should have merited, as we should most assuredly have received, the censure of those who sent us here. It was far better to have a general meeting, and after a conference and interchange of views, to choose those individuals of sound Whig principles, who would be most acceptable to our political friends. If, therefore, the gentleman thinks that he can make any capital at home out of this proceeding, then he is at liberty to try it to the uttermost. He, himself, he tells us, is especially a hater of caucuses, and yet, since he has been in the Legislature, I cannot learn that he ever declined going to any one to which he was invited; but, on the contrary, have understood that he generally took an active part in their proceedings. Early this session, it was publicly announced by the door-keeper of the Commons, that their would be a meeting of the Whigs. The gentleman attended at the time appointed, and as soon as we organized, our object was stated, and a resolution was proposed that we should, by ballot, ascertain whom the majority preferred, and that we all would unite on those. Did the Senator then, Sir, fold his robes about him and retire in dignified disgust? or did he warn his Whig brethren to abandon such iniquitous doings? Not at all, Sir; but he remained with us to the last, and took an active part in the discussion. And after a proviso was added to the resolution, that the individuals selected should be favorable to a United States Bank, and to a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands, it was understood to be satisfactory to all. The gentleman, with several other persons, was then nominated, and we adjourned until the next week, to give every member time to determine for whom he would vote. When the period arrived for us to assemble to ballot, it was to have been hoped that a few days of cool reflection would have enabled him to see the impropriety of caucuses. But no, Sir, for he met us again, and made a long speech in explanation of his views on various political points. His whole demeanor was just that of an individual who was pressing his own claims to the utmost. He failed, however, to get the nomination, and he now disclaims against caucuses. The gentleman has been a lawyer, and does he not know that when an individual is called into court, if he intends to question the right of that court to determine the matter, he ought to do so in the first instance? If he does not then plead to the jurisdiction, but goes on, offers his evidence, argues his case, and there is a judgment given against him, it is too late, then, for him to turn about and deny the jurisdiction of the Court. He goes into a caucus, and presses his case, and after the decision is against him, he denounces the whole concern. The gentleman, Mr. Speaker, reminds me of an anecdote which has been so often told that it is not new to any Senator. A vender of lottery tickets went into a remote part of one of the Western States: the novelty of the matter, and the prospect of getting rich so easily, gave his business a wonderful run. Among those who purchased tickets, was an individual as remarkable for the great size of his body as for the smallness of his intellect. The drawing commenced, and the first ticket, greatly to the surprise of its holder, drew only a blank. A dozen in succession met a similar fate, and there was a strong suspicion and much complaint that all was not right. The stout man was particularly vehement, swearing that it was all a cheat and a fraud, and if they would let him get to the wheel he'd smash the whole concern. He was held back and advised to wait a little. Presently his came out, and with it the highest prize. He looked on a moment until he understood the matter, and exclaimed, "well it's as fair a thing as ever was." If, Sir, the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank had been the nominee of that caucus, then it would have been as "fair a thing as ever was."

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman accuses us of having been actuated by sectional feelings in this matter. Why, my constituents are more remote from Orange than his, and have even less in common with that County. So far were we from being influenced by such feelings that they never entered into our calculations. That individual whom the whole West was most anxious to support, resided in the extreme East. I allude, Sir, to Judge Gaston. Did the Senator make any effort to get that distinguished individual into the field? He received many solicitations from the West. I wrote to him myself, and when it was ascertained that he would not accept we looked around for others. But we are asked if there were no gentlemen in the East worthy of the appointment? This, Sir, is a question which is not necessary for me to answer. The gentleman himself was the only person nominated. He was in our meeting, and why did not he present us with the name of some one from his section? But, no Sir, every body else was pushed out of the way, and he alone was pressed on us with great earnestness. The case ought therefore to be stated thus; the gentleman was before us and we did not choose him. Our omission to do so, he contends, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that we were hostile to his section of the State. Before, however, Sir, I undertake to combat this reasoning, I will advert to another matter. There were in our meeting at least twenty Whigs, from what is called the Nags head region; but the gentleman, nevertheless, obtained only eleven votes, the others going against him. Were these latter individuals hostile to their own section of the State? If they, his neighbors, overlooked his great merit, if the light was not bright enough to reach their eyes, is there no excuse for the deficiency of our vision, at the distance of five hundred miles, with many a high mountain and broad river between? But the gentleman will perhaps answer me, that a prophet has no honor in his own country. Conceding the justice of this argument, still it does seem to me that the gentleman might have had charity enough to suppose, that there could possibly be some reason for our conduct, other than sectional prejudice. If, however, he intends a thorough reformation of the Whig party, then, Sir, let him begin with his own household.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the stating of some of the reasons why we did not support the gentleman. This is necessarily a personal matter, and therefore unpleasant to me. But he has selected his point of attack, and chosen his ground, and I am obliged therefore to meet him on it. It will not however be necessary for me to speak of his capacity, farther than to say, that I regard the individuals selected as quite as well qualified intellectually for the office, as the gentleman himself. There were reasons furnished by his past course which operated on our minds. A friend of the Senator once remarked in my hearing, that he had never stood with any party.— Some individuals possibly may be too upright, others are too selfish and calculating to make much exertion for any party.— What it was that caused the gentleman to take the course he has usually done, it is not my purpose to inquire. When I first observed his political movements he was a member of Congress. He had been elected as, and was considered a supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, but his speeches were chiefly admired by the opposition. He seemed principally to take a delight in praising the Northern States, their manufactures, institutions generally, and their men. He defended on one occasion, if I remember aright, John Quincy Adams, but during all the time he was there, I never heard of his defending Gen. Jackson, or any of his measures, though both were assailed quite as often as his predecessor in the Presidential chair. He was afterwards understood to be opposed to the administration; but for several years, his course, though for aught I know consistent with itself, was a singular one as respected the two great parties which divided the country. If not a fence man precisely as we understand the term, he always seemed so near it, as to be able to leap it. It was often difficult for us to know how he stood, for he mingled with our opponents occasionally. Not however as Homer describes Diomedes, who in the thickest of the fight penetrated so far into the adverse ranks, that his plumes were tangled with those of his enemies, and the spectator knew not on which side to rank him. On occasions of this sort the Senator showed no anxiety to take the front of the column. But he appeared to mingle in a friendly manner with our opponents on some questions. We had heard also that his constituents entertained not long since, strong doubts with respect to his position. For a great while after the nomination of Gen. Harrison, he was opposed to him. I am aware, sir, that many Whigs did not declare for our candidate immediately, but after a week or two spent in examining his former course and his political principles, they did not hesitate to sustain him with the utmost zeal. Four months after his nomination, the gentleman to whom I am replying refused to go with him. His constituents then prepared to nominate some one else as the Harrison candidate for the Senate. Just at this time, the gentleman's views underwent some change, and he requested one of his friends to write to him a letter of inquiry as to his political opinions, it was done accordingly, and he replied that he would go for Harrison as a "choice of evils." From that time forward, I understand he made very zealous professions of Whigism, and succeeded in satisfying his constituents who elected him again. He now tells us that "he attaches very little weight to promises made on the eve of an election," and as it seems to me, he is now affording an illustration of the truth of his observation.

But, Mr. Speaker, he was willing to go for Gen. Harrison as a "choice of evils." Then, Sir, he would not have answered our purpose. If we had elected him to the Senate, inasmuch as he regards Harrison as an *evil*, he would have been bound to oppose his administration. It would have afforded us no sort of comfort to be told while the gentleman was doing this, that if Martin Van Buren were in the place, he would oppose him with still more vehemence.— No body expects Mr. Van Buren to be his opponent, and the Senator would no doubt have been able to find some third person in the United States who is not quite as great an evil as Harrison, and whom he would therefore have supported in his stead. To fill a seat in the Senate, we wished to have an individual, who though he might not be willing to support a measure which he disapproved, netherthless did not think Gen. Harrison decidedly bad. Who on the contrary, regarded him as a good man, and a friend of his country; who approved the principles which are bringing him into power, and who would give him a cordial and energetic support while he stood by those principles. The gentleman from Perquimons and Pasquotank would not therefore have satisfied our wants in this matter. He did not appear to be entirely with us; he was not sufficiently decided, energetic and thoroughgoing. I cannot, Mr. Speaker, better illustrate my view of him, than by relating a story, for which I am indebted to a friend from Rowan, in the other house.— Just before the battle of Guilford, when both armies were very near each other, a countryman in the vicinity found himself overtaken by darkness as he was returning home. He was very apprehensive that he might be captured, and felt the more alarm, lest in such a contingency, the darkness should prevent his ascertaining into whose hands he had fallen. As he anticipated, he was hailed, and in a moment after, surrounded by bayonets. "Who are you?" was the first question propounded. He hesitated, in the hope of gaining time to ascertain the character of his captors, but at length gave his name slowly. "Which side are you for? [illegible] you Whig or Tory?" "Well, [illegible] if I must tell the truth, I did'nt want to fight mighty hard on neither side." It was evident, Sir, from the whole bearing of the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, that he did'nt want to fight mighty hard on either side.

In the next place, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman spoke of his own great exertions for the Whig cause, and said that he believed no one had made greater sacrifices in that behalf. Sir, I protest against considerations of this sort, guiding us in such a matter as we are now speaking of. If we were about to give a pension, then it would be proper to ask who *has done* most. But in selecting an individual for a place in the Senate, the proper inquiry is, who *will do* most for the State and the country? So far am I from being governed by sectional feeling in the matter, that I would vote for an individual who stood alone in a county, as soon as for any one else, if I thought him best qualified. Nevertheless, if the standard which the gentleman proposes for our guidance, should be adopted, then neither the county which he represents, nor that of Orange, would have been entitled to the places recently filled. When all the votes from Orange [illegible] were counted, we were in a minority. Yes, sir, in all that section of the State, as a party, we were beaten.—But how did the Whig returns come from the West? They came down like the cataract from the mountain; they came like the waves of the ocean when the storms ride on them. But they were impelled by no calculations of self interest. We never thought for a moment of what offices and emoluments would fall to our section. Sir, we have been mistaken, our intellects may have been deluded and led astray, but no party was ever impelled by more generous impulses, than those which moved the great mass of the Whigs every where. The spirit of '76 itself was not purer than that which animated them. We believed that the character of our government was rapidly changing, that our Constitution was about to be destroyed, and our liberties lost, and we came into the struggle for their preservation, with the same high feelings that animated our ancestors on the battle field of the Revolution. If we succeeded, if we won the victory, and made a wise use of it, then we knew that we, and those who are to come after us, would be a thousand time repaid for our exertions. But during this great struggle, it seems that the gentleman was thinking how much boot would be won, how many scalps would fall to his own share! If he was actuated mainly by selfish considerations of this sort, and if now disappointed in the distribution of the spoils, he quits us for that reason,—then as a Whig, I am happy to bid the Senator good morning.

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* Mr. Clingman feels it to be due to himself to make a brief explanation in relation to this speech. A day or two after it was delivered, he was politely [illegible] by Mr. Loney, and informed that [illegible] had given him a copy of his speech for publication; that his notes of the debate were rather imperfect, from the fact that his situation was an unfavorable one for hearing, and requested Mr. C. with the aid of his notes, to furnish their report. This he consented to do.— The last Star contained the speech of Mr. S. but many of the passages most objected to, have been stricken out, and in their stead have been inserted portions of his last speech, explanatory and defensive. It seems to be a mixture of two speeches, totally different in tone and matter, with some additional facts and arguments. Without questioning the right of Mr. S. to modify or retract any of his declarations which he may have seen reason to change, Mr. C. simply requests the public to bear in mind that this is a reply to Mr. S's. speech as delivered, and not as published.

Perhaps, however, it has all happened for the best. We Whigs have been more fortunate than Mr. Tazewell. He said that Mr. Van Buren had deceived him once.—If the gentleman ever had such an intention, he did not succeed in deceiving the Whig party once. He also complains, sir, that the caucus refused to make the opening of Nag's Head a part of the Whig creed.—When the resolution was offered, I for one being favorable to the work, and thinking it could do no harm was inclined to go for it, and so told some of my friends. They replied that it would be a most ridiculous proceeding, that though favorable to the improvement, they regarded the adoption of the resolution as being just as absurd as the incorporation of a rail road or a turnpike into our political principles, and it was rejected. And who ever did hear, sir, during the late canvass, that this matter formed a part of the Whig doctrine? That for example, Mr. Van Buren and his administration were opposed to the opening of Nags Head, and that Gen. Harrison and his friends had promised to effect it? What has most astonished me, Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter, is the fact that the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank should have expected to make this sort of political capital out of the project. That he should have really believed that such a hobby could carry him into the Senate of the United States. I had a higher opinion of the gentleman's sagacity; indeed, sir, I had. It seems so strange that he should have selected such a horse for such a race. Whether it will answer a better purpose as a pivot for a political evolution, futurity must decide.

He is particularly indignant, that a meeting which refused to adopt the resolution above referred to, should have nevertheless passed one recommending a distinguished individual for the office of Attorney General of the United States. Since I offered the resolution with which he finds so much fault, the Senate will, without doubt, be willing to hear some explanations. I offered it, sir, without consulting the individual named in it, without knowing that he would accept the office, much less that he desired it.—What is more, sir, it was presented without consultation with my Whig friends, though after it was reduced to writing, I showed it to two gentlemen who happened to sit near me, and when it was read, it appeared to be applauded on all sides. If the Senator thought it wrong, why did he not say so then, and give us the benefit of hearing his objections. When the question was put, it was understood to have passed unanimously. [Mr. Shepard said he voted against it.]—Then, sir, it must have been with a very soft voice, for all with whom I conversed about the matter, thought it had passed without opposition. Many of us desired that the distinguished gentleman, named in the resolution, should have been placed in the Senate. But before I left home on my way to this place, I had heard that he was not willing to accept the appointment. Since I came, I conversed with him myself, and he informed me that he was unwilling to be nominated for the station, and in fact, could not accept it under existing circumstances without too great a sacrifice. Regretting this determination on his part, I was anxious that he should be placed in that situation where his great abilities might be most usefully exerted. It seemed probable too, that Gen. Harrison would, as other Presidents have usually done, fill his cabinet by selecting from those whose names were presented in some mode, and I knew that this gentleman never would press his own claims to any office whatever. I may be permitted further to say, that I regard him as more eminently qualified for the office of Attorney General than any one else. The great men of a nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to any country possessing an individual so gifted as George E. Badger, to fail to place him in that station where his great talents would be most useful. But the gentleman to whom I am replying calls him a Federalist. I shall not trouble the Senate with any discussion of this matter, further than to say, that if standing aloof from all contests for the spoils of a victory, after it has been won; if declining to press his claims for office in any mode whatever, and actually refusing to be run by his friends, constitute a man a Federalist; and if, on the other hand, Democracy consists in seeking office with avidity; going into caucusses and urging one's own pretentions with all possible zeal, and then after a disappointment, denouncing all caucuses most outrageously; if, I say, sir, all this makes a man a Democrat, then the gentleman of whom I have been speaking and the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank are likely long to remain on opposite sides.

We have had, Mr. Speaker, so many changes lately among politicians, that one is apt to be a little suspicious. On our Southern border, Mr. Calhoun abandoned the Whig party because the spoils of victory would not enure to his benefit, and carried the whole State of South Carolina over with him. Is it hoped in any quarter, that the gentleman here will be able to effect a similar revolution in his district? He may, perhaps, disclaim all intention of going over to the Van Buren party, but he tells us that Gen. Jackson's administration failed because he had too large a majority, and that Gen. Harrison's majority is still larger. It is an inference of mine, therefore, that he expects the new administration to fail also. The democrats, too, say that a portion of the Whigs, dissatisfied with the distribution of the offices, or from some other cause, will secede and unite with them upon a third man probably of the South. The gentleman being opposed to Gen. Harrison, because he regards him as an evil, and fighting on the same side with the democrats, whatever may be his intentions now, would very soon find himself identified with them, just as Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding his declarations of continued hostility to the administration, from the mere fact of his fighting in the same ranks with its supporters, by sheer accident, fell into a complete union with them. On the happening of such an event, would the Senator be able, by reason of his having previously, with much ingenuity, greatly excited the minds of the people of his district against the Whigs, upon the allegation of their indifference to the opening of the Inlet, and by charging them with tyranny over, and oppression of the East; would he, I say, be able to carry them over with him? I know, sir, that he has always, heretofore, but with what propriety I shall not now enquire, assumed to lead that section of the State. He seems to regard Nag's Head as a part of himself, and appears to act as though he believed his control over it was as complete as Mr. Calhoun's over the State of South Carolina.—Nevertheless, I have no fears of the result. We North Carolinians are made of rather sterner stuff than our Southern neighbors. We are accustomed to think for ourselves, and are less prone to obey the will of a leader. From a somewhat limited knowledge of the citizens of that district, I take the responsibility of saying on this floor, that truer and better Whigs do not breathe any where. If the gentleman did lead them heretofore, he has forfeited that right now. As long as Gen. Harrison is true to the principles he professes, they will be found, together with the Whigs of the West, sustaining him and his administration. I hazard the prediction that the gentleman, with all his industry and address, will not be able to carry over a respectable retinue.

Towards the close of his speech, sir, he declares himself utterly hostile to the bill now under discussion, because if it passes, it will take all the money now in the Treasury. Let it be borne in mind, that at the last session of the legislature, the gentleman voted that the State should take three fifths in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the accomplishment of which, if the work had not failed, would have taken all the money then in the Treasury, and have also required the borrowing of a still larger sum. If, therefore, there had been any force in this objection, which I by no means admit, he has heretofore, by his own acts, nullified it utterly. Again, he says, that unless a general system of improvement is adopted, he will oppose this measure, and declares that until something is done for Nagshead, he "will sit doggedly sullen." This, sir, is a remarkable expression to fall from the lips of an honorable Senator, sent here to take care of the whole State of North Carolina. He "will sit doggedly sullen," until his section is provided for first, no matter what may be the amount of interest at stake elsewhere. If other Senators were to adopt a similar rule of action, this body must at once cease to perform its functions. To this objection, I have the same reply as to the former. Two years ago, though nothing had been done for Nagshead, and though no general system had been adopted, yet he voted for the Fayetteville and Western road. It is plain, therefore, that these two last objections do not operate at all on the gentleman, but they were evidently thrown in merely to make weight.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, endeavored to show that the West, so far from grasping at every thing, has in fact, as yet, had nothing for internal improvement; that nevertheless, it has taken up and carried all these measures for the benefit of the East, and that it has even given to the project for opening an Inlet, a more liberal support than it has received elsewhere.—Farther, that in choosing Senators, we were not influenced by sectional feelings, but that both the individuals were taken from the middle and not from the West, where our strength as a party mainly lies. That our reasons for preferring those elected were not sectional, but purely political; it being our opinion, that they, of all the persons whose names were before us, would be most likely to sustain with ability the great principles which unite the Whigs as a party. Then, sir, the tyranny and oppression of which the gentleman speaks, exist only in his imagination, and I again appeal to the other Senators from his section of the State, to act now as they have done heretofore.

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*A Horseman's Secret.*—It is said that a string tied tightly round the ear of a horse, close to his head, will make him start off without difficulty, when he is disposed to be false.—*Sun.*

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# CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS

*Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at its Session in 1840-41.*

## PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to prevent the cutting Timber into the Rivers of Cherokee County.—[Imposes a penalty for so doing.]

2. To lay off and establish a new County, by the name of Stanly. [Provides for the erection of a new County, out of the Southern part of Montgomery,—the Yadkin and Pedee Rivers to be the dividing line.]

3. To make the elections uniform throughout the State, &c. [Provides that hereafter, all Elections, whether for Representatives in Congress, for Governor, for Members of Assembly, or Clerks, shall take place in every County in the State, on the same day, viz: *the first Thursday of August*, instead of different days, in different counties, as formerly allowed.]

4. To amend the Revised Statute, providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. [Changes the day of voting for these Officers from the second Thursday in November to the first Monday of said month.]

5. To secure title and grant jurisdiction over a Tract of Land on Body's Island.—[Grants leave to the United States to erect a Light House.]

6. Giving further time to register Grants, Deeds, &c. in this State. [Allows two years.]

7. Amendatory of an Act, passed in 1830, authorizing the Justices of Iredell County to purchase a Tract of Land, on which to erect a Poor House. [Repeals that part of the law which requires the Tract to be within ten miles of Statesville.]

8. To regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Moore, at its next term. [The term to commence one week earlier and to continue two weeks.]

9. Amendatory of the act concerning the Seat of Government and Public Buildings. [Authorizes the appointment of a competent person to take charge of the Capitol.]

10. To compel the Militia Officers to hold their Commissions three years.

11. Authorizing the Governor to appoint an Agent in the County of Cherokee. [The Agent to be allowed 2½ per cent Commission for collecting the Bonds given for the purchase of Cherokee Lands.]

12. Concerning Jurors in Yancy County. [Allows them pay hereafter.]

13. For the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Lends the credit of the State to the Company by endorsing their Bonds for $300,000, on condition that $50,000 of the amount is annually paid off.]

14. Repealing the law relating to the Public Road in Buncombe County.

15. To amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Registers. [Makes it the duty of that Officer to keep all his Books at the County seat, and to attend, regularly, one particular day in each week at his Office.]

16. To expedite Legal Process. [Provides that where any bill in Equity shall be filed in any of the Courts of this State, alleging that some of the defendants are non residents, the Clerk of such Court may at once give notice to such non residents, without waiting for the Court to order it.]

17. To attach a part of the County of Iredell to the County of Wilkes. [Attaches a few Acres of land in Iredell to Wilkes.]

18. Concerning the collection of fines and costs, from free Negroes and free persons of colour. (Repeals so much of the Act of 1838-'39 amendatory of the 58th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Insolvent Debtors," as relates to this class of persons.)

19. To give the County Court of Cherokee jurisdiction over the State Road in said County.

20. To amend the first section of the Act, reducing into one, the several Acts concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation. (Takes the power of appointing Pilots from the County Court of New Hanover, &c. and confers it upon Commissioners to be elected, as provided for in this act.)

21. To amend the Act of 1838, laying off a Road from Burnsville in Yancy, to the Tennessee Line. (Substitutes different persons as Commissioners.)

22. To lay off and establish a new County by the name of Cleveland. (Forms a new County out of parts of Lincoln and Rutherford.)

23. Directing the conveyance of the Commons adjoining the Town of Murphey, to the Chairman of the County Court of Cherokee.

24. To amend the 53d Chapter of the Revised Statutes concerning the Governor, (Provides that the Sheriffs shall deposite their Poll Books containing the votes given for Governor, with the Clerks of the several County Courts, and forward to the Secretary of State, a summary certificate of the result taken from the Poll Books.)

25. To lay off and establish a County by the name of Caldwell. (Forms a new County out of portions of Burke and Wilkes.)

26. To amend the law concerning the fees of Coroners. (Allows Five Dollars for holding inquests.)

27. Giving the County of Cherokee a Superior Court of Law and Equity.

28. To lay off and establish a Road down the Blue Ridge, from the County of Yancy to Turkey Cove Creek in Burke County. (Appropriates $1,000 from the State funds to aid in construction of said Road.)

29. In favor of the Princess Ann and Kempsville Canal Companies. (Gives to these Companies the exclusive Navigation of Currituck Sound with Steam Boats, on condition of their removing the Mud flats.)

30. To amend an Act passed last Session, to prevent obstructing the passage of Fish up the Pedee and Main Yadkin River. (Authorises the owner of any Fishery who believes that it has been injured by unnecessary encroachment on the part of the Commissioners in laying off a passage for the Fish, to petition the County Courts of Montgomery, Anson and Richmond for redress; and said Courts are to appoint Commissioners [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as is now the case.)

33. Providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship, persons convicted of infamous crimes. (Gives to the Superior Court the power of restoring the rights of citizenship, under certain regulations.)

34. To repeal the Act of 1831, giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Moore.

35. To protect the interest of Lessors.—(Exempts from execution such portion of any Crop as may be requisite to pay the proportion stipulated to be paid for the use of the land.)

36. To amend the Revised Statute, "concerning the appointment of Guardians, &c." (Authorises the Court to commit the custody of an Orphan's person to one Guardian, and his *Estate* to a different Guardian.)

37. Supplemental to an Act passed by last Session, to amend the Inspection laws. (Imposes a penalty of $100 on Inspectors, for inspecting Lumber otherwise than is directed by this Act.)

38. Supplemental to an Act passed at this Session, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell.

39. To amend an Act passed at the last Session, authorizing the making of a Turnpike Road in Haywood County. (Adds other Commissioners and increases the Capital Stock from $4,000 to $6,000.)

40. Fixing the times at which the Superior Courts shall be hereafter held in the Seventh Circuit. (Cherokee, 1st Monday in March and September; Macon, 2d do. in do; Haywood, 3d do; Henderson, 4th do; Buncombe, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September, Yancy, 2d do. after do. Burke, 3d Monday after do. Rutherford, 5th do. after do.)

41. To enable the Commissioners of Raleigh to appoint Trustees of the Rex Hospital Fund, and to erect such Trustees into a body corporate. (City Commissioners to nominate five Trustees, to take charge of the fund left to the City of Raleigh by the late John Rex, and the Supreme Court is to ratify or negative the appointment.)

42. To amend the 56th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "*Insolvent Debtors.*" (Persons for whose relief this Act is intended, must give notice to the Clerk of the Court which imposed the fine.)

43. To encourage the destruction of Wolves in Haywood County. (Allows $2 for each Wolf killed.)

44. To authorize the laying off a Turnpike Road from Laxton Lynch's, in Rutherford, to the Widow Sail's, in Buncombe. (Public Treasurer to take $2,500 in Stock.)

45. In favor of Poor Debtors. (Exempts from execution, in addition to what is already stipulated by law, one Cow and Calf, two barrels of Corn, 50 lbs. of Bacon, Beef or Pork, or a barrel of Fish.)

46. Making an appropriation for completing the Capitol of the State. (Appropriates $2,000 for finishing the Supreme Court Room and Library, and the Comptroller's Office—$20,000 for re-paying a loan to Bank of the State—and $9,374 46 to pay outstanding accounts.)

47. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties. (Cabarrus, 3d Monday in February and August; Mecklenburg, 4th do. in do.

48. To prevent free persons of colour from carrying Fire Arms. [Makes the offence indictable.]

49. To authorize the Weldon Toll Bridge Company to subscribe their Stock to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

50. To amend the Revised Statute, for prevented frauds and fraudulent conveyances. [Repeals the third section. Also declares that a voluntary gift or settlement, made by a person who is indebted, shall not be taken necessarily, as an evidence of fraud, &c.

51. To regulate the measurement of Ton and Square Timber, and Saw Mill Lumber. (Provides that all such Timber and Lumber shall be measured by board measure.)

52. Concerning the Superior Courts of Hyde, Northampton and Davie Counties. (The Clerks of these counties not to issue a certificate to any Judge until 4 o'clock on Thursday evening.)

53. To extend the time of holding the next Term of the Superior Court for Cumberland County. (To continue two weeks, if necessary.)

54. To repeal an Act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain Officers therein named, so far as respects the County of Randolph.

55. For the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. [This is a very long act, and exceedingly minute in its details. The principal provisions of it, are however, that the nett annual income of the Literary Fund [exclusive of the monies arising from the sale of Swamp Lands] shall be distributed annually among the several Counties of the State, in the ratio of their federal population. The County Courts are annually to appoint in each County, (which voted for Schools under the Act of last Session) not less than five, nor more than ten Superintendents of Common Schools. A Schooltax is to be levied in each County not exceeding in amount one-half of the sum received from the Literary Fund, to be collected by the Sheriff as other taxes. The Board of Superintendents to lay off their Counties into School Districts of convenient size. There are to be three School Committee-men chosen in each County by the people, who are to employ Teachers, and all free white children in the State are to be instructed. In those counties, where the vote before was against Schools, the people are to vote next August again on the subject.]

56. To authorize the making a Turn-[illegible]

[illegible] Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled [illegible] (Provides that [illegible] ed by virtue of a judgment in actions for damages to the person, property or reputation of another, or [illegible] Bastardy Bond, [illegible] under the Insolvent Laws.)

59. To repeal part of the 19th section of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Supreme Court. (Gives the Supreme Court the power of electing annually their own Marshal to attend upon the Court, instead of giving the Sheriff of Wake the privilege of attending upon it.)

60. Relating to Vagrants. (Repeals the present Vagrant law and enacts that Vagrants shall hereafter give security for their good behaviour, and in default thereof, to be imprisoned 20 days, which may be repeated at intervals of fifty days, as often as the person may be guilty.)

61. To amend the Revised Statute, "to drain the Swamp Lands of the State and to create a fund for Common Schools." (Authorises the Directors of the Literary Fund to employ Counsel to aid in investigating the State's title to Swamp Lands.)

62. To purchase a State Library (appropriates $1,000 a year for two years, for this purpose.)

63. To amend the Revised Statutes, concerning Wills Testaments. (Requires Wills conveying personal Estate, to be executed with the same formalities as Wills conveying Real Estate.)

64. To authorize the making a Turnpike Road from Gaines[illegible] to [illegible] River.

65. To regulate the time of holding the Courts in Rutherford and Cleaveland.

66. For the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

## PRIVATE.

To enlarge the limits of the Town of Wadesboro,' in Anson County.

2. To regulate the Jury in the County of Burke.

3. To incorporate the Trustees of Hopewell Academy, near Stantonsburg in Edgecomb County.

4. To repeal an Act, passed in 1829, authorizing the appointment of a Committee of Finances.

5. To incorporate a Light Artillery Company in the Town of Newbern.

6. To incorporate the Greensborough Guards in the County of Guilford.

7. To change the time of holding the County Courts of Lincoln.

8. For the better regulation of the County Court of Cumberland.

9. To incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company.

10. To incorporate the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company in Cumberland county.

11. To incorporate the Town of Rutherfordton.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution authorising the removal of the Map of the Cherokee Lands from the County Macon to the County of Cherokee.

2. Direction State Librarian to prepare a Catalogue.

3. In favor of Robert Wordsides, Sheriff of the County of Brunswick.

4. In favor of Samuel Terry, Sheriff of Richmond County.

5. In favor of Priscilla Goodwin.

6. For the relief of Thomas Faison and others.

7. In favor of the Executor of Beverly Daniel.

8. In favor of William Young, of Macon County.

9. In favor of Travis Elmore, of Macon County.

10. In favor of Phillip Hodnett, late Entry-taker for the county of Caswell.

11. In favor of J. R. Saler and D. R. Lowry.

12. In favor of Isaac Hunter.

13. In favor of R. B. Davis and others.

14. Directing the Secretary of State to deposite certain documents in the Library of the University.

15. In favor of W. G. Lamb.

16. In favor of the Public Treasurer.

17. In favor of Thomas L. West.

18. In favor of Mark H. Hill.

19. In favor of James Erwin.

20. In favor of John S. Russwurm.

21. In favor of J. L. Smith, of Haywood.

22. In favor of John Davis, of Lenoir.

23. In favor of J. C. Turrentine.

24. Directing a loan of Ten Thousand Dollars to Wake Forest College. (Directs the Literary Board to lend the Institution Ten Thousand Dollars for four years, interest to be paid annually.)

25. In favor of George E. Badger and David L. Swain. (Provides for the payment of fees for legal services rendered the State.)

26. Relating to the Comptroller. (Gives him fees for certain services.)

27. To pay certain contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

28. In favor of Alexander & Benjamin Morrison.

29. For repairing the Governor's residence and purchasing Furniture. [Appropriates $3,000 for repairs, and $1,000 for Furniture.]

30. In favor of Edward Benson.

31. In favor of John J. Briggs.

32. For distributing the Revised Statutes. [Provides for furnishing each Magistrate in the State with the *first* Volume of the Revised Statutes.]

34. Respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet. (Requests our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their best endeavors to obtain an appropriation from the General Government, for re-opening Roanoke Inlet.)

35. Accepting the donation of certain books from Hon. Edward Stanly.

36. In favor of the Door keepers.

37. In favor of J. N. Crosby.

38. In favor of George Little.

39. In favor of John B. [illegible]

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[illegible] 70 Indians have come in [illegible]

We have received a letter, dated at Hudson, F. T. on the 26th ult. which states that [illegible] murdered, a corporal and three soldiers killed. Also Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Montgomery, 2d Infantry. The soldiers killed were part of an escort of [illegible] men.

"TAMPA, Dec. 23, 18[illegible]

"Tiger Tail's son and brother, with several others, have come into Fort King, and surrendered themselves. Tiger Tail himself is daily expected. On his arrival the party will be sent to Tampa under an escort which is required as a security against interruption from the [illegible]. [illegible] the delegation is composed of Echo [illegible] the principal chief of the Tallahassees. This man was sent out to bring in that clan and has returned with him, his son, and [illegible] or eight others, who are now at Fort No. 4, near Cedar Keys. The son has gone out again to bring in his father's [illegible] but has not yet returned. So far, then, as the Tallahassee tribe is concerned, the prospects are certainly flattering. A portion of the Delegation are now in the neighborhood of Peas' Creek, collecting their brethren—the Seminoles proper. [illegible] or eighty of these had somehow been already collected, and were on their way, but were unfortunately alarmed and dispersed, on seeing an armed boat's crew who were out scouting."

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*New Picture.*—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:

"The picture, painted by order of Congress for the Rotunda of the Capitol, by Mr. J. G. Chapman, was yesterday opened to the public view, in the niche, designated for it in the Rotunda. Of the niches, or square compartments, in the wall of the circular hall in the centre of the Capitol, there are eight. Four are occupied by Mr. Trumbull's celebrated National Paintings; Mr. Chapman's is the fifth series; the remaining three being in the hands of other artists. The subject of this Painting which we had the pleasure of yesterday examining, is the Baptism of Pocahontas. Of the merits of this Painting we shall express no presumptuous judgement, though it certainly left on our mind a vivid impression of its beauty as a work of art."

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In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Clay of Kentucky, took occasion to say that he was desirous at some time, on Monday next, should the Senate then be full, to call up for consideration the resolution introduced by him some days ago, for the repeal of the Sub Treasury Bill. He desired to take the sense of the Senate upon the proposition, but preferred doing so when the attendance of Senators was not so thin as at the time he gave notice, and when it would be agreeable to all sides of the Senate to act upon it.—*Nat. Intel.*

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*Historical Society.*—A State Literary and Historical Society was recently formed in this City. Hon. Duncan Cameron was elected President; Professor Mitchell and Louis D. Henry, Esq's. Vice Presidents; Hugh McQueen, Esq. Corresponding Secretary; and Gov. Swain, Judge Battle, William H. Haywood, Jr. James B. Shepard, and Perrin H. Busbee, Esquires, Executive Committee.—*Ral. Reg.*

## MONEY CONCERNS.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of Saturday says: "We understand that the United States Bank has now in her vaults more than $4,000,000 in specie. All doubts as to a general resumption have disappeared, and we begin to indulge a hope that our community will glide so gradually from suspension into resumption that the affair will not create a momentary sensation.—The truth is, very little difficulty is experienced even now with regard to exchange."

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*Loco Foco Reasoning or cause and Effect.*—An amusing incident occured yesterday, in a neighboring town. As a gentleman was passing up street, he was accosted by a woman, evidently in bad humor, with "Well, Mr. B., I suppose every thing will be higher, now you have got Harrison in?" "Oh no," answered the gentleman, "I expect not." But as she still insisted such would be the effect, he asked her to name an instance. "Why," said she, "there's tea; it has riz to one dollar a pound—I wish the d—l had him!"

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*"Broad Brims."*—Joseph Birney, the celebrated Quaker, during his late visit to this country, made donations to charitable Associations to an amount exceeding $50,000. Let those who sneer at drab clothes and broad brims, go and do likewise.

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A lady of Salem (Mass.) has bequeathed $25,000 to the McLean Asylum for the support of the poor insane from the county of Essex. May Heaven reward her for the munificent benevolence of the deed!

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1841.

☞ Our thanks are due to [illegible] of the Senate and [illegible] of the House, for several public documents.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 13th instant, sine die, after a session of 67 days. We have copied from the [illegible] of the acts to the [illegible] of the proceedings, which will [illegible].

☞ After about five weeks of wet disagreeable weather we had a partial clearing up on Monday. On Tuesday it again clouded up and in the afternoon it commenced snowing, and the ground is now covered about two inches deep and a prospect of its remaining sometime.

## THE BANK.

It is now settled by the sad experience of the past that the wants of our widely extended country imperatively require the speedy establishment of a National Bank, the outcry of pettifogging politicians and mercenary statesmen to the contrary notwithstanding. After submitting to the miserable and ruinous policy of a set of pseudo statesmen, who with more than fiend-like malignity have crushed our national enterprise—prostrated our trade—ruined credit and brought individual suffering and distress upon thousands of our citizens, we have at last shook off the deadly vampires from our vitals. Legislators and statesmen! to you we look for the establishment of a sound and stable Institution to protect and promote our prosperity. Give us a Bank properly restricted and you will establish general confidence—credit will rise—trade will revive—manufactures will increase—agriculture will feel its genial influence and prosperity again will unfurl her banner over a free and happy people.—Let no local or sectional interest prevent your action for the public good. Selfishness should not enter the bosom of one who legislates for the people of the United States. The consciousness of promoting the public weal and restoring happiness to a nation will amply repay for any individual sacrifice you may make and the grateful aspirations of millions of happy, prosperous and free beings will cheer your drooping hearts when care, sorrow and anxiety weigh heavily upon your bosoms. If any measure is entitled to the fostering hand of legislation, that measure is the establishment of a National Bank. The experience of half a century has proved its utility and demonstrated its necessity.—The framers of our Constitution have sanctioned its existence, and shall the cavilings of pert demagogues defeat the interests, will and wishes of the people? Shall this "experimenting" faction set aside the experience of half an age and now introduce new maxims of government? Must the wisdom of the illustrious dead be despised and trampled under foot to make room for the dogmas of government menders and political tinkers? The people of this nation have spoken in a voice of thunder NO, and have indignantly hurled from office the first magistrate of the nation for daring to trample upon their rights.

## Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.

th Congress, 2d Session, House of Representatives. Report No. 18.

### MANURE BILL.

United States, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| 837. Nov. 2. To Jos. Smith for Manure, | $13 58 |
| 839. Jan. 8. To J. R. Neely for do. | 5 63 |
| " " 15. To Jos. Smith for do. | 24 87 |
| " May 16. To Jos. Smith for do. | 7 25 |
| " June To S. McComb for do. | 123 75 |
| Amounting in all to | $175 00 |

A moderate sum spent by Col. Jno. H. Wheeler for *patriotic purposes.*

### BILL OF SERVANT HIRE.

United States, to Jno. H. Wheeler, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| 837. Dec. 25. To hire of servant for 6 months, | $60 00 |
| 838. March 31. To hire of servant for cleaning rooms, door-keeping, &c. at $15 per month, | 45 00 |
| " Sept. 30. To hire of servant, | 90 00 |
| 839. March 31. To hire of servant for door-keeper, | 45 00 |
| | $240 00 |

The Superintendent's servant must be an extraordinary boy from the profit he yielded the Colonel. What a disinterested act for an agent—modestly to hire his own boy to himself for the pitiful sum of $15 per month.

☞ *A troublesome thing.*—To mind your own business and neglect that of your neighbors. N. B. No allusion to you sir—personalities we scrupulously avoid—but my dear friend did you ever ascertain how much the knowledge of other people's affairs benefitted your own?

[illegible] will long remain a secret to [illegible].

## FROM THE TWADDLE PAPERS.

Mr. Solomon Twaddle was in the way of every body and every body was in the way of Mr. Solomon Twaddle. If any thing was on hand, Twaddle was about and knew more concerning the affair than any body else. He was one of those little noisy flatulent lilliputians who grace every village hotel on public occasions, much to the annoyance of all quiet and decent people.—With a stentorian voice somewhat on the squeaking order and the boldness and self-sufficiency of a man of consequence, he strutted through the crowd in all the dignity of a man of weight—bowing here and nodding there though his bodily inclination were regulated entirely by the standing of the party bowed to. In connection with these "requisites" he possessed the happy art of rat-catching and mice-baiting and was amply skilled in all its minutiæ—he knew instinctively what kinds of bait were the most sure—the stinking or the fresh—when and how to disguise it the most effectually to ensnare unsuspecting rats. He could tell to a nicety the difference between traps of steel and steel-traps, and could prove that the sense of smelling was in nowise necessary to the success of a rat-catcher—rather he would argue against it, for a delicate sense of smelling would be offended and disgusted at the odor of some bait. But it was in politics that he *peculiarly* excelled. There the full force of his genius glimmered and became a beacon to guide the erring footsteps of his party. To the minute he could tell when and who voted for the Great Fish Hook law, and how it would inevitably destroy the liberties of the people—he could prove that hooks without barbs were infinitely superior to those with barbs—he could show how barbs were dangerous to the peace and liberties of the subject—by way of demonstration would produce a Comic Almanac with a cut representing an unfortunate wight caught in the posterior part of his indispensables—there, he would say, with a triumphant look, you behold the evils of barbed hooks—view the agony of that wretch now unable to extricate himself from his dreadful situation and weep over the calamities of barbed fish hooks.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

In addition to the letters published last week, which had passed between our Secretary of State and the English Minister, relative to the arrest of Alex. McLeod for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, the President communicated to the House of Representatives on the 4th instant, the following, which after some debate was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

### Mr. FOX TO Mr. FORSYTH.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 29, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th, you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline" on the 29th December, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in England the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the important question which that correspondence involves.

But I feel it my duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impression of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar and well known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States.

The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel engaged in piratical war against her Majesty's people, hired from her owners for that express purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of doubt.

The place where the vessel was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly Power, but the friendly power had been [illegible], through [illegible] piratical [illegible] the use of its [illegible] against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her Majesty's people, captured, and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself bound to record, in the mean time, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

### Mr. FORSYTH TO Mr. FOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, DEC. 31, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alex. McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamboat Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of the subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you, on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her Majesty's Government by the United States would hardly have been hazarded had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of that demand.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

We are glad to learn that the excitement caused by this Correspondence has subsided, and although the War Spirit was aroused it is succeeded by a calm.

☞ Bachelors, shame on your old rusty souls, take advice and obtain wives as speedily as possible, and live like decent people. One of the fraternity, a few days since, hobbled past our door in such dishabille, that we thought the creature was in the mendicant line. Thrusting a hand into our cash receptacle, we found—alas, a solitary sixpence, which we benignantly tendered to the frail thing; when, much to our mortification, we recognized an old acquaintance—far gone to seed.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

The bill to establish and regulate Common Schools is, decidedly, the most important measure of the Session, and required more time to arrange the details and mature the plan, than any other. The great bone of contention was, whether the distribution of the Literary Fund, should be according to *federal* numbers, or according to *white* population. The question was, after protracted debate, decided in favor of federal population. Mr. Moore, of Halifax, who favored this ratio of distribution, delivered in the House, on Friday, one of the most powerful Speeches to which the Session has given birth.—Mr. Boyden, of Surry, advocated at great length, and with his usual ability, the opposite side of the question. Several others spoke, but we did not hear them. We learn that the author of the bill, which has received the sanction of the Legislature, is Jonathan Worth, of Randolph—a gentleman, of whom it may be said without punning, that his modest *worth* affords the surest guarantee of his future distinction. This law, if energetically carried out, and we believe it will be, will dot our land all over with Public Schools, and put it in the power of every white child in the State to acquire a plain practical Education, which will fit him for usefulness in life, and teach him properly to appreciate the blessings of Free Government.

North Carolina has again spoken, it will be seen on the question of the Public Lands. She is determined not to be cheated out of her birth-right, by political speculators, but will "cry aloud and spare not" until justice be done her. Attempts were made in each House by the Van Buren men, as usual, to defeat the Resolutions, but they were unsuccessful.

In our notice of the debate, on the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, in our last, we unintentionally omitted the name of Mr. Eaton, of Warren, among those who so ably advocated its passage. We have heard his effort highly spoken of from various sources.

Mr. Gaither, of Burke and Yancy, delivered a very animated and forcible Speech in the Senate, on Friday, on the bill declaring it unlawful for any Bank in the State, during a period of suspension, to collect its debts! The bill was rejected, of course.

During the debate in the Senate on the bill for the relief of our Road, Mr. Cooper, of Martin, offered the following amendment:

> "*Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be the duty of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company before the Treasurer of North Carolina endorses the bonds aforesaid, to execute a Deed in Trust of all their stock in said Company, and also all their real and personal Estate, setting forth on oath, the number of their Slaves, by name, male and female, the number of Tracts of Land, with the number of acres in each Tract, and where situated, which shall be proved in the County Court of Wake, before the Treasurer shall endorse the credit of the State, &c."

Will it be believed, that fourteen Senators were found to vote for this extraordinary proposition? Yet such was the fact, and we subjoin their names, viz: Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Exum, Faison, Houlder, Larkins, Melvin, McDiarmid, Pasteur, Sloan, Ward, Whitfield, Williams and Wilson.—*Ral. Reg.*

In the last throes of the Legislature—in the very agony of death, as it were—a reluctant assent was given to the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, the provisions of which, however, are so restrictive, that we cannot undertake to say, whether or not it will be accepted by the Stockholders.—*Ib.*

James T. Littlejohn, Esq. of Granville County, has been appointed Private Secretary to his Excellency, Gov. Morehead.—*Register.*

We observe with pleasure, in the proceedings of the U. S. Senate last week, that Mr. Graham, of this State, introduced a bill to cause monuments to be erected to the memory of Brigadier General Francis Nash, and Brigadier General William Davidson.

It will be recollected, that Gen. Nash, a native of this State, was killed, whilst in command of the N. Carolina line, at the battle of Germantown, on the 4th of October 1777.

Gen. Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, joined the North Carolina line at the commencement of the war, and served under Nash, in the above campaigns, and afterwards with the main army, until in 1779, his troops were detached to reinforce the Southern army. He was killed whilst gallantly contesting the passage of the Catawba by Lord Cornwallis, on the 1st of Feb. 1781. In gratitude for his long and distinguished services, Congress, the same year, authorized the Governor and Council of North Carolina to erect a monument to his memory; but the design has never been accomplished. The object of Mr. Graham is now to carry into effect this neglected duty.—*Fay. Obs.*

## MAGNIFICENT PROJECT.

A correspondent of the Georgia Recorder, writing from Washington, attaches some importance to the following rumour. He says, it is rumoured at Washington, that Mr. Calhoun has conceived, and will, perhaps, at this session, develope a grand scheme, subserving all the purposes of a Bank, fostering the Internal Improvements of the States, and steering clear of all constitutional objections. The Government is to advance to the Rail Road companies, whose lines mainly intersect the country, a sum so large, as that its interest will be equal to the cost of transporting the mail; it is to issue scrip, as an evidence of the loan—irredeemable at any particular time, without interest, receivable in payment of public dues, and re-issuable in discharge of public obligations; and for the final redemption of which, the proceeds of the public lands are to be pledged. For our part, we humbly conceive we have had enough of government rags under the Van Buren dynasty.—*Ral. Star.*

## BALTIMORE BANKS—RESUMPTION.

We learn that at a meeting of the Presidents of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore on Monday evening, the question of the resumption of specie payments came up, when a resolution was adopted by a decided vote, that it was inexpedient for the Banks of this city to resume, unless there was a simultaneous act of resumption on the part of the Banks of Virginia.—This vote, we take it for granted, settles the question that there will be no resumption south of Pennsylvania at the present time.—*American.*

*Tennessee Senator.*—A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury County, has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Tennessee (in the recess of the Legislature) to be a Senator of the United States from that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Grundy.—*R. Reg.*

The Nashville Whig, noticing the appointment by Gov. Polk of Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson as a Senator to Congress from Tennessee, says the appointment was first tendered to Gov. Wm. Carroll and Geo. W. Campbell, both of Nashville who declined it.

*Bank of the State.*—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held at their Banking House, in this City, on yesterday. Gov. Swain presided. The Report of the President exhibits the condition of the Bank in the most gratifying light. The old Directors were all re-elected.—*R. Register.*

I learn from Cincinnati, and it may be news in Washington, that Mr. Webster has formally accepted the place of the State Department, Mr. Ewing the Post Office Department, and Mr. Crittenden the post of Attorney General. Gen. Harrison thinks of leaving, it is stated, on the 15th, and, having accepted an invitation to visit Pittsburg, cannot well be in Washington before February 1, whence he goes on a short visit to Virginia. W. H. H. Taylor, Esq. his son-in-law, will be his Private Secretary. In the absence of Mrs. Harrison, (who has been seriously threatened with a lock-jaw from a splinter run into her thumb,) Mrs. Taylor, of Virginia, the mother of the General's son-in-law, will open the White House, and have the charge of its domestic affairs till Mrs. H. can leave North Bend. I presume that no other members of the Cabinet than those above named will be determined upon till Gen. Harrison reaches Washington.—*Correspondent of Nat. Intell.*

*Alabama.*—The Legislature of this State has passed the bill for a general Ticket system in the election of members of Congress. This is a miserable party move—designed to give the election of all the members to a few populous counties in North Alabama. Blood has often flowed for a less galling piece of tyranny than this.—*Richmond Whig.*

## EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 11, 1841.

*Dear Sir*: The Metropolis has been unusually dull during the present session, and the votaries of pleasure have found it very difficult to while away their time. Owing to the change that is to take place in the administration of the Government on the 4th of March, both parties have been too busily occupied in making preparations for that event to allow of their entertaining. "The powers that be," are engaged in packing up and making other necessary arrangements for their [illegible], and our Whig friends are employed in providing accommodations for the great concourse of strangers, who are expected to be here to witness the inauguration. Strangers are already pouring into the city, and the hotels and boarding houses are beginning to fill up. The adjoining towns, Georgetown and Alexandria, are expected also to be full, as it is utterly impossible that this city can provide accommodations for all who will witness the inauguration. The intercourse between them and Washington is constant, owing to the facilities afforded by omnibusses and steamboats.

The little warlike breeze, that sprung up in the House of Representatives on the reading of the correspondence between the English Minister and our Secretary of State in relation to the arrest of McLeod on a charge of having been concerned in the burning of the Caroline, has subsided into a perfect calm, and although the matter will be attended with difficulty in its adjustment, the general impression is, that war will not grow out of it.

The Naylor and Ingersoll contested election is now undergoing discussion in the House of Representatives. Ingersoll has already delivered his speech and Naylor commenced to-day and is expected to conclude to-morrow his defence of his right to the seat he occupies. There is no telling how the matter will be decided, as the Locofocos are in the majority, but it is hardly probable that they will, in the face of the severe rebuke they received from the people of New Jersey for contemning and trampling under foot their rights, venture to set aside the large majority which Naylor received.

The Senate has under consideration a permanent pre-emption bill, which, if adopted, will squander away the whole public domain. This subject has given rise to a very able and animated debate. Mr. Graham made his *debut* in a masterly speech against the bill, which made a decided impression upon the Senate, and has given him a high rank in that body. Mr. Mangum to-day delivered his views upon the same side of the question, and fully sustained his exalted reputation as a parliamentary debater. As a North Carolinian I am truly proud of our representation in the Senate, as I am perfectly satisfied, that it will not suffer in a comparison with that of any other State of the Union.

It is now reduced to a certainty that Daniel Webster is to be the Secretary of State, Thomas Ewing the Postmaster General, and John J. Crittenden the Attorney General, under the new dynasty. It is almost reduced to a certainty that John Bell will be the Secretary of War. Mr. Sergeant and Judge Clayton of Delaware are spoken of for the Treasury Department, and Mr. Dawson and Mr. Granger for the Navy Department.

Gen. Harrison is expected here in a week or ten days on his way to visit his friends in Virginia, and the scenes of his youth.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual session in the Capitol on today. I understand there are many eminent lawyers from different parts of the Country in attendance upon the Court.

The Legislature of Virginia has fixed upon the 18th inst. as the day for electing a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Rives, whose term of service expired *nearly two years ago*, and there is now no doubt of his re-election. The Locofocos would not however consent to fill the vacancy that is about to be occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Roane's term, and it is therefore very probable that the ancient Dominion will continue to be represented for some time *by only one member* in the Senate.

If any thing interesting should transpire during my sojourn here, I shall take great pleasure in advising you of it.

*Very respectfully, &c. &c. &c.*

## PENNSLYVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday being the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Legislature, William A. Crabb (designated as a "Harrison Democrat"), was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the third voting, by 53 votes to 46.—The members of the House were then sworn in; and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Charles B. Penrose (Harrisonian) was elected Speaker by 18 votes to 11, (one Senator absent.)—*Ral. Reg.*

*Massachusetts.*—The Legislature of this State assembled at Boston on Wednesday last. George Ashmun, of Springfield, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Luther S. Cushing Clerk. Daniel P. King was chosen President of the Senate, and Charles Calhoun Clerk.

## THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Cincinnati Republican of Monday last says: "General Harrison is still at North Bend. He has been detained several days by the indisposition of Mrs. Harrison, but we are happy in being able to state that she is convalescent, and he will probably be in the city to-day. We have not yet learned when he will start for the East, but we presume about the 15th or 20th of this month."

*Epidemic in Tennessee.*—The *Nashville Union* contains a letter stating that an alarming Epidemic has made its appearance in Henry County, in the Western District, which has carried off those who are attacked by it, in a few hours. The following persons have already fallen sacrifices, viz: Mr. Bullock, Alfred M'Adoo, Mrs. Bailey and four children, Miss Myers, Miss Ann Eliza Guinn, and her brother, and others are sick and their cases almost hopeless.

The death of Henry Tutwiler, an aged and estimable citizen, and Postmaster for more than 40 years, at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, occurred on the 1st instant. Mr. T. was appointed Postmaster by Washington, and was the oldest Postmaster in the Union.—*Rich. Whig.*

### MARRIED

In this county, on the 5th instant, by Isaac Wilson, Esq., Mr. ISAAC AUTEN to Miss PRISCILLA PEOPLES. All for Tip and Ty.

☞ *Last Notice.*

I AM settling my business, with a view to leave town early in the ensuing Spring. All debts due me, either of Accounts or Notes, are now due and must be paid. After January Court, I shall proceed to collect all debts, then unpaid, by law. Interest will be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing.

N. B. TAYLOR.

The remaining portion of my stock of Goods yet on hand, are offered for CASH, decidedly cheaper than any others in town—wholesale or retail.

*Charlotte, Jan'y. 11, 1841.* t19

## The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, Peach, | 45 a 50 | Feathers, | 37½ a 40 |
| do Apple, | 40 a 45 | Iron, | 5 a 5½ |
| Bacon, | 8 a 10 | Molasses, | 27 a 30 |
| Beeswax, | 25 a 26 | Nails, cut, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Sugar, brown, | 9½ a 12 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13½ | Loaf & Lump, | 16 a 20 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 9½ | Salt, | 75 a |
| do Bagging, | 20 a 25 | do in sacks, | [illegible] |
| Corn, | 40 a 50 | Wheat, | [illegible] a 90 |
| Flaxseed, | 1$ a $1 10 | Whiskey, | 35 a 38 |
| Flour, | $4½ a $5½ | Wool, | 15 a 20 |

CAMDEN—JANUARY 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 8 a 12 | Iron, Swedes, | [illegible] a 6½ |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 14 | do English, | 5 a 5 |
| Bagging, | 24 a 28 | Molasses, | 45 a 50 |
| Butter, | 15 a 18 | [illegible] | 45 a 50 |
| Cotton, | 8½ a 10 | Sugar, | 10 a 12 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 16 | Salt, in sacks, | [illegible] |
| Corn, | 62 a | do bulk, | [illegible] |
| Flour, | 5½ a | Tallow, | 10 a 11½ |

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bagging, Hemp | 18 a 27 | Corn, | [illegible] a 70 |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 15 | Oats, | [illegible] |
| Bacon, round, | 10 a 12½ | Iron, Swedes, | [illegible] a 7 |
| Butter, country, | 15 a 20 | do English, | [illegible] |
| Cotton, | 8 a 10½ | Lard, | 10 a 14 |
| Mackerel, | $20 a 12 | Molasses, Cuba | [illegible] a 45 |
| Flour, country, | $6 a 6½ | do N. O. | 45 a 50 |

CHERAW—JANUARY 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 8 a 12½ | Iron, | $5½ a 6½ |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 25 | Lard, | 11 a 12½ |
| Bagging, | 25 a 28 | Molasses, | 40 a 50 |
| Bale Rope, | 10 a 12½ | Oats, | 33 a 50 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 15 | Rice, | 4½ a 5 |
| Cotton, | 8 a 10 | Sugar, | 10 a 12½ |
| Corn, | 50 a 62 | Salt, in sacks, | [illegible] |
| Flour, | $5½ a $6 | do bushel, | 87½ a $1 |
| Feathers, | 40 a 45 | Tallow, | [illegible] a 12½ |

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 6 a 13 | Lard, | 10 a 12 |
| Bagging, Hemp | 20 a 27 | Mackerel, No. 1 | 13 a 14 |
| do Tow | 00 a 00 | do No. 2 | 11 a 12 |
| Bale Rope, | 7 a 11 | do No. 3 | 6 a 6½ |
| Cotton, upland | 8½ a 9½ | Nails, cut, | [illegible] |
| Coffee, | 9 a 12½ | Rice, | $2½ a $3½ |
| Corn, | 56 a 58 | Salt, sacks, | $1½ a 00 |
| Flour, | 5½ a 6½ | do bulk | 00 a 00 |
| Iron, Russia, | 00 a 00 | do T. Island | 00 a 00 |
| do Swedes, | 0 a 00 | Sugars, | 7 a 11 |
| Molasses, Cuba | 20 a 21 | Loaf and Lump | 16 a 17 |
| do N. O. | 27 a 33 | Peas, | 45 a 81 |

☞ **The Acting Magistrates** of Mecklenburg and the people generally, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the County Court, (26th instant,) to consult upon the propriety of erecting a New Court House.

**E. H. ANDREWS,**
***DENTIST,***

WOULD inform the public generally, that he has returned again to Charlotte. This place he now considers as his residence, which he hopes will give satisfaction to those that he has operated upon in his past practice; and those that may call hereafter will have an opportunity always of returning upon him if their work should prove bad. This should not be overlooked that he *warrants all his work*, and considers himself bound for any that may fail on the account of unfaithfulness in the operation.

He expects to visit occasionally the surrounding Towns and Villages. When about he will always make it known through the papers.

☞ All Orders left with Col. M. W. Alexander, or sent to the Post Office at this place, will be attended to promptly.

Room at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.
*Jan. 20, 1841.* 17tf

**For Sale,**

A VALUABLE COOK—brought up to the business. Also a Seamstress accustomed to house work of any kind, knitting, &c.

Apply to D. R. DUNLAP.
*Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1841.* t21

☞ **The subscriber** must pay his debts—he therefore calls upon those indebted to him to pay up, and in order that there may be no excuse, he agrees to receive any kind of produce that can be converted into money, at the market price. Those who do not avail themselves of these advantages, will be called on by an officer after February Court, without respect to persons. D. R. DUNLAP.

**NOTICE.**

WILL be sold at the late residence of Benjamin Withers, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 16th of February next, a quantity of

*Pork, COTTON, Corn, Fodder, Hay,*
*Wheat, Rye,*
***HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS,***
*One Loom and Tackling,*
*One Cotton Gin, One Dutch Fan,*
*Household & Kitchen Furniture,*

and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. Due attendance will be given by us.

J. T. WITHERS, } *Executors.*
S. H. ELLIOTT, }
*Jan. 18, 1841.* t19

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those having demands are solicited to present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar.

**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscriber has removed from his late residence to the house formerly owned by Mr. Smith, dec'd., and lately occupied by Mr. Wm. W. Elms, immediately opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Where he is prepared to entertain a few *Private Boarders*, on reasonable terms.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
*Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1841.* 16tf

**NEW FIRM.**
**BETHUNE & JOHNSON**

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

***TAILORS.***

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

**Good Fits** warranted on all occasions.
*Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840.* 51tf

**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscribers would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's old stand to the south east wing of Leroy Springs's brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
*Dec. 22, 1840.*

## POETRY.

### THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chesnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms,
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long;
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat;
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week out, week in, from morn till night,
You can hear the bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice
Singing in the village choir,
And makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard rough hand he wipes
A tear from out his eyes.

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing—
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted—something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks, to thee my worthy friend
For the lesson thou hast taught;
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortune must be wrought,
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

### LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.

We have before alluded to the mania which seems to be cherished by farmers in this country for large farms—for cultivating many acres of land. The subject is well handled in the following article from the Farmer's Cabinet:

"I wish my brother farmers would think very seriously on the advantages to be derived from the system of cultivating no more land than can be well manured. The desire of more land has been the ruin of thousands, who would at this time have been well off, *if their friends* had deprived them of one half the acres which they at one time possessed; while the extra labor and anxiety consequent upon a business so spread abroad, are all that many have gained, and all they had a right to expect to obtain. And it would appear to be a fatality to which persons of this sort are subject, for they would surely be able to see *the nose in the middle of the face*—for one is not more plain than the other. If ten acres of land can be made to yield as much as one hundred, merely by concentrating upon the means of improvement, the labor and care necessary for the cultivation of one hundred acres, the result must be profit of mind, body and substance, absolutely astonishing! Now only for a moment calculate the difference in labor, in hauling the manure over one hundred acres instead of ten, and after that the spreading of it abroad! Then comes ten times the ploughing, harrowing, sowing with ten times the quantity of seed, hoe harrowing, mowing or reaping, and binding and raking over one hundred acres instead of ten, and extra carry crops; and after all this, *ten times the rent to pay*—I declare it appears to be a species of insanity, this desire for more land.

I have lately seen a farm where all these evils are embodied—of excellent natural fertility, fields large and lying on an easy declivity, with every facility for permanent improvement, marl of the richest quality in the middle of the estate, and within three feet of the surface. Now, if the owner of this fine *farm* of about two hundred acres, would confine his labors to ten acres of land adjoining his house, and give all the rest to the stock upon the farm only mowing the weeds to prevent them seeding his and his neighbors' land, I believe he would then make a *profit* while at present he must *make a loss.*

I was told recently of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land adjoining a field of thirty acres—both were planted with rye; and at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres; this was, however lost, for the crop of thirty acres measured exactly *three quarters of a bushel more than the one acre*—these fields I have seen; and I have also seen another field, where the owner offered to dispose of the crop of *rye for a dollar an acre* but could get no purchaser at that price.

Now is it not much better to double the crop than to double the number of acres?—But I have land lying before me, which would yield five hundred per cent more than it now does, by extra-management.

AN OLD FARMER.

*Potatoes.*—According to the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, *Mr.* Abel Smith, of Dryden, Tompkins county, raised from an acre of ground, the past season, five hundred bushels of potatoes. They were pink eyes and flesh-colored. This speaks very well for the farmer-like management of Mr. Smith, but he does not quite come up to the yield obtained by Gen. Barnum, a scientific and [illegible] agriculturist of Vermont, [illegible] thousand bushels from the acre.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

*The Bible.*—We do not know where there is so good a description of the Bible, in so small a compass, as is to be found in the article below from the Hartford Courier.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other law than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and council to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict, of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the mistress of the table; tells him how to rule and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents and enjoins obedience upon children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler and authority of the master; commands the subject to honor and the servant to obey; and promises the protection of its author to all who walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails a right of the first born; and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the rights of all and reveals vengeance to the defrauder over reacher and oppressor. It is the first book and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that put their trust in them.

*A Beautiful Reflection.*—Bulwer, eloquently says:—"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity to float for a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth; and then pass off and leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that stars who hold their festival round the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts!—We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades—where the stars will be spread out before us, like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Taylor, Harris & Co. have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by Note or Book Account are requested to call at the Store lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Elms and settle the same by CASH immediately, as longer indulgence will not be granted. The business of the firm must be settled.

R. R. TAYLOR.
S. A. HARRIS.
G. C. MARVIN.

*Jan'y.* 1, 1841. 16tf

N. B. R. R. Taylor is authorized to settle all business of the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his former patrons and the public generally that he has removed the entire Stock of Goods lately owned by Taylor, Harris & Co. to the Brick Store, formerly occupied by W. W. Elms, which he will sell as low for CASH, (or to punctual dealers,) as any other man in the Place. All that he asks is, that the generous public will call and examine his Stock before they purchase elsewhere.

S. A. HARRIS.

*Jan'y.* 13, 1841. 16tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alanson Alexander, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle their accounts by January Court, otherwise they will find their Notes in the hands of an Officer for collection.

DAN ALEXANDER, *Admr.*

*Jan'y.* 13, 1841. f17

## SPOONER'S PATENT
## HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent—They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. *For further information,* the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeist and Extra Hygeist, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.

*Charlotte, Jan.* 13, 1841.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffat's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

## Mrs. MARY PORTER,
## Milliner & Mantuamaker,

RESPECTFULLY returns her thanks to her friends for the liberal [illegible] [illegible]. She is still prepared to [illegible] [illegible] friends; and in addition to her business [illegible] purchased, and will continue to keep on hand, an assortment of

**Silks, Satins, Muslins, Mousseline de laine, Ginghams & Calicoes,**

suitable for Ladies Dresses, which she is prepared to make up to order. Also, she intends to keep on hand a handsome assortment of

**Ladies Cloaks.**

She will also have a supply of SILK BONNETS from $7 to $5.

Those indebted to her for work are requested to settle either by CASH or Note, by the 1st of March. Cash would be preferred, as she wants money to renew her stock of Goods and pay what she owes at the North.

*Charlotte, Jan'y* 13, 1841. 16tf

## A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

*Jan.* 12, 1841.

## 2 Young Negroes for Sale.

A GIRL and BOY, any person wishing to purchase such property for Cash, will please call at this Office.

*Jan.* 11, 1841. 16tf

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
*Concord, N. C., Jan.* 1, 1841.

To the Colonels commanding the following Regiments in the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are, by these orders, commanded to parade your respective Regiments as follows:

The Regiment of Militia in Cabarrus county at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The Regiment of Cavalry composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The Regiment of Volunteers composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, at Concord, on Thursday the 4th of March next.

The North Regiment of Militia in the county of Mecklenburg, at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th of March next.

The South Regiment of said County, at Houston's on Thursday the 11th of March next.

The Western Regiment of Militia in the County of Montgomery, at Eben Hearn's, on Tuesday the 16th of March next.

The Eastern Regiment of Militia of said County, at Lawrenceville, on Thursday the 18th of March next.

The above Regiments will appear on the days above mentioned, Equipped as the law requires, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Review and Inspection by the Brigadier General.

WILLIAM C. MEANS,
*Brig. Gen. 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.*

The following Officers have been appointed and Commissioned to compose the Staff of the Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

Maj. William Barringer, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. William Alexander, Brigade Inspector.
Capt. Robt. S. Young, Brigade Quarter Master.
Dr. Charles J. Fox, Brigade Surgeon.

All Officers and Privates are commanded to respect and obey them accordingly.

WILLIAM C. MEANS,
*Brig. Gen. 11th Brigade N. C. Militia.*

## Sale of Furniture.

I WILL expose to public Sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the next County Court, a quantity of Furniture, consisting of

*Six large Mahogany Beaureaus,*
*Fifty or Sixty Bedsteads,*

and several other articles—all new. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

*Jan.* 6, 1841. 3t

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of January, 1841.

A—Miss E. Alexander 2, Mrs. Vira D. Alexander, E. W. Alexander, E. L. Alexander, Thos. S. Ashe, George Allen.

B—Mrs. L. F. Brown, W. L. Black, J. Brandt, G. G. Bostick, W. S. Banker, S. N. Black, A. Baty, J. Bigham.

C—G. S. Cox, Miss M. Chambers, B. Craige, Tho. Carnes, A. Coburn, E. Caldwell, Miss J. T. Chambers.

D—J. C. Davis, J. W. Daberry, R. F. Davidson, Mrs. E. C. Dunn, S. Dunn, Sugar Dulin, J. Dickinson, Dr. M. Dougherty, Mrs. M. Davis, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Mrs. J. Davidson, A. Durawin.

E—Dr. J. Erwin, John Elwood 2.

F—W. Fincly, Saml. Feazle, J. C. Frazier, A. Flanagan, Miss Betsy Foster.

G—W. Gause, Benj. Gullick, Briston Gray.

H—David Hyatt, Mrs. Margt. Henderson, Jas. Heath, Jos. Hayes, S. E. Hill, Jos. W. Hampton, S. B. Hall.

J—Isaac Jones, Robt. Johnson 3, Ransom Jacobs, Mrs. Mary Jones, T. T. Johnson, R. M. Jamison, John Johnson, Mrs. Ann Johnston, Wm. Jamison 2.

L—Ed. O. Lambert, Miss M. Long 2, M. Lawing, D. Lewis.

M—B. Mahan, J. B. Morris, M. M. Moor, H. Milton, D. McRee, J. S. Moor, Miss Jane Mahan, A. C. Miller, M. McGibbony, R. M. Mulwee, H. McGlaughern, F. H. Maxwell, J. Montgomery, Miss Margt. Moore.

O—Jas. Orman, Silas Orr.

P—Mrs. Mary Patterson, R. W. Parks 2, Susan Polk, W. Pitman, Cornelia Parks.

R—W. K. Reed, Ned Richison, Jos. Reed, Jos. Ross 2, A. W. Richison, J. B. Rodgers.

S—Dan Shelby, Mrs. Prudence Smith, Hugh Smith, R. R. Smith, Wm. Sloan, jun., Abraham Scott, Jos. R. Sample, Mrs. E. Scott, D. Sizer, Moses Strickland.

T—G. A. Todd, L. Thomas, John Todd, S. Tarleton.

W—T. T. Walker, R. Warren, J. Witherspoon 3, Matthew Wallace 2, Aaron Wilhelm, Miles G. Wriston.

Y—Thos. Yancls 2.

125 H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

## Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, 8 miles North of Charlotte, on the 20th of December last, a brown HORSE, 15 or 16 years old, and [illegible]

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

*Jan.* 6, 1841. 3t

ALL those indebted to the subscriber [illegible]

*Dec.* 30, 1840.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he is now living at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, and is prepared to take Young Ladies as BOARDERS, at $8 per month. The place is very private and very convenient to the Academy. No pains will be spared to render those who may board with him comfortable.

B. F. BOYD.

*Dec.* 26, 1840. 6t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of [illegible] Alexander and Alexander & Brothers, previous to the year 1840, are earnestly requested to call and settle their *Notes* and Accounts by CASH before or during the week of January Court. Our customers know that we have been slow to enforce collections and we hope our friends will not be offended if we are driven to it now, as we are trying to make arrangements to purchase an

**Early Spring Stock of Goods.**

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

*Charlotte, N. C., Dec.* 16, 1840. f17

## GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of *GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c.*, consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.

*Charlotte, Nov.* 24, 1840. f21

## Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

*Oct.* 23, 1840. 8tf

## PETERS' PILLS

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Chalic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLIGHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic *Liver Disease,* VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhea, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of C. J. FOX.

*Charlotte, October,* 1840. 4tf

## PROSPECTUS
## OF THE
## WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

*A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Ashville, N. C.*

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers *friendly* to the cause, will please give the above a *few* insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 20, 1840.

## Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office [illegible] bundles of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

[illegible] the subscriber will [illegible] by Cash or Notes—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy *Journeymen and Mechanics.* All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

*Charlotte, Sept.* 16, 1840. 20tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

## FOR CASH ONLY.

**Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting**

*Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.*

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and acquaint, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

*Charlotte, July* 14, 1840. 49tf

## ENCOURAGE
## HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

**Manufacturing of Carriages,**

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

*April* 10, 1840. 29tf

## On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several Carryalls, Jumpers, Carybees, and 2 well-finished Sulkies, one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

*Charlotte, July* 7, 1840. 41tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack *NAPOLEON,* imported from France three years ago. He has been in my possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that his Colts, for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken in payment.

WM. E. McREE.

*Dec.* 29, 1840. 15tf

## Mrs. M. S. B. Dana,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of uncommon beauty, has, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and the cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his woes, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we meet too soon to part!*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet, &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may love forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Depository, Chalmers-street, at the Book Store of Mr. Houis, King-street, and the Courier Office, East Bay.

*Charleston, Aug.* 1, 1840.

WANTED.—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 14 or 16 years of age preferred.—Apply at this Office.

*Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.*

[illegible] WARRANTED, &c. &c. [illegible]

## Competition is the "Life of Trade."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

**Coach Making Business**

in the town of Charlotte and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the Business and employed workmen of a superior grade and having well SEASONED [illegible] he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial [illegible] Work shall not be excelled in point of [illegible] beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. [illegible] dwelling-house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

*Charlotte, Jan.* 8, 1840. 15tf

## PLANTERS' HOTEL
*Lancaster C. H.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support the house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. [illegible]

*Sept.* 12, 1840. 6tf

## BOOT & SHOE MAKING
## BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors [illegible] of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. [illegible]

*April* 8, 1840.

## MOFFATT'S
## Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
*Charlotte, N. C.*

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.